

Kew, Jan. 24.

His Majesty was quiet yesterday, has had four hours sleep in the night, but is not quiet this morning.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

NUGENT BUCKINGHAM.

WHEREAS the Parliament of this kingdom now stands prorogued to Tuesday the twentieth day of January instant; we do publish and declare, that the said Parliament be, and accordingly the said Parliament is, hereby further prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of February next, then to be held at Dublin, and sit for the dispatch of business: Whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament, are to take notice, and to give their attendance accordingly.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 18th day of January, 1789.

By his Excellency's command,

Allyne Fitz-Herbert.

GOD Save the KING.

Dublin Castle, January 14. 1789.

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable William Brabazon Ponsonby, and the Right Honourable Charles Lord Loftus, to be his Majesty's Postmasters-General of Ireland.

Kirchheim, December 4.

On the 28th of November last, died his Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, of a fit of apoplexy.

Dresden, Dec. 20.

A considerable number of military promotions took place here last week. General Beckendorf is appointed Commander in Chief of the horse guards, and Count de Bellegarde succeeds him as Inspector of Cavalry. Six Colonels are advanced to the rank of Major-General, and two Major-Generals are made Lieutenant-Generals.

Madrid, Dec. 29.

Prince de Maffra, Captain of the Life Guards, was, on his return from the funeral of the late King, promoted to the rank of Marechal de Camp.

His Catholic Majesty has issued two decesses, by one of which it is declared, that all debts contracted by the late King are to be considered as debts of the Crown, and discharged as speedily as the urgencies of Government, the state of the revenues, and the quality of the debts will allow; and by the second, his Majesty extends his benefice to the debts of his Royal predecessors Ferdinand VI. and Philip V. under certain modifications and restrictions.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 8.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

PREVIOUS to their Lordships, the business of the day, some little of their time was taken up by the introduction of a drayman at their bar, who had been insolent, and interrupted the passage to the House; this insolence continuing, he was ordered into custody, and committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell. At a little before five, their Lordships resolved themselves into a committee upon the

STATE OF THE NATION.

Lord Walsingham in the chair, when the third resolution was read by the Clerk.

Lord Stormont rose, and, in a very few words, stated his objection to the resolution as it then stood, and moved that the words, "And to be continued for a limited time," be added to the resolution.

Lord Cathcart followed the noble Viscount, in speech of very considerable length, without however, as far as we understand, starting a single new idea. He complimented Administration for having introduced a plan which so perfectly met his approbation; and concluded by alluding to a noble Lord's having on a former day expressed his wishes for an early opportunity for discussing the question; and yet, although that opportunity had occurred, his Lordship had not said a single word upon it.

Lord Rawdon finding himself thus personally called upon, declared he had not the least objection to giving his sentiments fully and fairly upon the resolutions at large; they were, he was free to say, not such as he had wished might be introduced; because they were in his opinion by no means calculated to settle the present unhappy纠纷 so well as it might have been done. He objected entirely to the system of placing any restrictions upon the Regent; he was appointed to act for his father during his melancholy situation, and for the advantage of him and the country at large. Now, how was it possible that he should be enabled to effect any thing for the benefit of either, if he was to be deprived of the means and power? These restrictions, and the arguments that had been made use of in their support, absolutely bore the complexion, that it was necessary to protect the afflicted Sire from any innovations of the son; but such an idea was not less absurd than unnatural; for leaving the virtues of the present Heir Apparent entirely out of the question, and speaking in the abstract of a, instead of the Prince of Wales, could any man suppose that if he possessed any inclination to intrude upon the rights of the Crown, that he would be enabled to find an administration hardy and abandoned enough to support his ambitious projects, or a parliament sufficiently wicked and profligate to give countenance to, any such measure?

The Marquis of Carmarthen laid, that as far as related to the noble personages so often, and perhaps necessarily alluded to, it was his pride that he had the honour of having lived, he would not say in personal friendship with them all, because he thought friendship too familiar a term for an honour he should never be able to express his high and grateful sense of. It was not often he presumed to trouble their Lordships with any of his sentiments, therefore when

he did, he hoped they would give him the credit to believe they were real, and as independent as any man's in that House; for although he might have, as most others had, a preference for a particular set of persons in their political opinions, yet he trusted he never should be found to attempt in himself, or support deceptions in others.

The Marquis Townend saw no kind of advantage in dividing the parade of the Guards from the representative of it; if the great officers of State were to attend upon the Regent, they might be considered of some use, but as they only attended, Majesty when he was in his public capacity, he could neither see why they were to be appropriated to him, while he was incapable of appearing in that capacity, or what possible difficulties could arise from this absence. His Lordship also wished to know whether the military part was also to be included, and whether, if the Prince Regent had any establishment of that kind at all, it was to be a new one for the purpose?

Lord Kinnaird and the Duke of Chandos rose together.

Lord Kinnaird having given way, the

Duke of Chandos said a few words upon the insinuations which had been thrown out respecting those noble Peers who belonged to his Majesty's household, declaring, that he considered himself as entirely free to give his vote according to his opinion—he never had had the least intimacy with the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the present administration, although he had an office in that administration; yet he had a great personal respect for him, because in his opinion he was the greatest minister this country ever saw. The noble Duke declared, that although in declining his office he should lament the loss of a beloved master, the loss of the emoluments would not give him the least regret.

Lord Kinnaird expressed a wish that the question might be put upon the resolution then before the House, as he should beg leave to trouble their Lordships upon the last, when it came under their consideration.

The question was then put, when Lord Stormont's amendment was negatived without a division, and the resolution passed in its original form.

The fourth resolution was then read, relative to his Majesty's real and personal property.

Lord Loughborough was of opinion, that this property was sufficiently secured by the act of Queen Anne, and by the act relative to the civil government of the colonies, that a sufficient and entire security was given, and if useless, it certainly was unbecoming, as it tended to cast a suspicious reflection upon the Prince of Wales.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that the personal property was not sufficiently secured by those acts, especially in copyhold estates, of which description he knew the King was possessed of some near East Sheen.

Lord Thurlow also thought the resolution necessary, because the King could be possessed of no property *jure coronae*, but which would naturally become annexed to the Crown.

This drew on a conversation between the three learned Lords, but being at last agreed in point of principle, the resolution was put and passed.

his Majesty in the care of the Queen, putting the household under her direction, and empowering her to remove and appoint at pleasure; and for the purpose of appointing a Council of Advice upon the fulfilling the foregoing premises.

Lord Rawdon was of opinion that this resolution was made up of three distinct parts, totally unconnected with each other, and therefore he thought that they should be differently and distinctly considered; for this purpose he proposed making a motion to that effect.

Lord Thurlow did not see how that could be done.

Lord Rawdon upon this moved, that the words after "his Majesty should be entrusted to the care of the Queen," should be omitted.

Lord Thurlow deprecated the idea of dividing the control of the household from the care of his Majesty, which, he said, was the plain intention of the motion then before them. Would their Lordships for a moment indulge the idea of passing a vote to entrust the care of our Sovereign to the Queen, and then deprive him of all those attendants on state and royalty, to which he had been accustomed; it would be in fact putting him out to board and lodges, and treating him as though he was destitute of friends and confidants; he would therefore claim for his Sovereign that duty, that respect, that attention, and that accommodation, which were his due—happy for this country, although our King was labouring under a most melancholy malady, it was not of that description to preclude all hopes of his recovery; so far from it, a speedy one was more probable, and he would therefore wish their Lordships to consider what must be his feelings on his first recovery, should he find himself deprived of his family and confidential servants; those whom he had selected from the rest of his subjects to partake in his hours of relaxation—The attempt, in his opinion, could not be too much reprobated, nor the intentions too much condemned.

He was at full liberty, he said, to consider it in the manner he had done, not only on account of its irreverent tendency; he meant that remark not personally, but because the noble Lord who had moved to reject the household being appropriated to the use of his Majesty, had not told him what he intended to propose in its stead; and he trusted their Lordships would not suffer a Sovereign who had reigned so long in the heart of his people to find his late and benignity was so soon forgot.

Lord Rawdon felt a degree of indignation that an attempt should be made so lately to misrepresent his conduct and intentions. That noble and learned Lord, who had substituted an application to their feelings, instead of argument, had not a more sincere attachment to their Sovereign, nor more pure intentions than he had; and he insisted, that while he treated the intention of others with candour, his motives should not be condemned as sinister or mischievous, and he was glad the learned Lord had re-

jected that idea as soon as said. He had never possessed an idea that, by this motion, his Majesty should be left in a dilemma, or even a disagreeable situation; but he thought then, and was still of opinion, that the pomp of the household would, with much more propriety, be employed in supporting the dignity of the Regent, than remaining entirely useless, which it must do, if the resolution passed in the manner it had been introduced, as long as his Majesty's unhappy malady remained.

Lord Thurlow denied either having retracted any thing he had said, or saying any thing that required retraction. He had considered the proposition as it really stood, and he knew no other way to object to a mischievous measure, than by pointing out its mischievous tendency. He knew not whether the noble Lord had or had not perceived the evil. It was sufficient for him it applied to the case, and so he had expressed it; and even here he could not but remark, that the noble Lord had still avoided stating what were the words he meant to substitute in place of those, should their Lordships agree with him in rejecting the present.

Lord Loughborough was surprised that the noble and learned Lord should call upon his noble friend for an explanation of the words he meant to substitute, or condemn the mode in which he had made his motion, since it must be in the recollection of the House, that the motion had been absolutely formed 'agreeable' to the mode which that learned Lord had pointed out.

Lord Stormont, in a most excellent speech, went into a full discussion of the evils that were likely to accrue from the adoption of the present plan, since it was possible to create a dissension in that very family where the kingdom at large looked up with the most earnest wish to behold unanimity prevail—the wresting the patronage of the household from the active part of the executive government, was, he insisted on it, making a division of the powers of the Crown, and depriving it of that necessary influence which our forefathers had thought so essentially necessary to its consequence and importance; perhaps their Lordships would be much surprised at being told, that it included the patronage of salaries to the amount of more than 200,000 l. and included near four hundred appointments, many of which were held by noble Peers of the House, and respectable gentlemen who were members in another place.

The other part of the resolution, which went to the appointment of a Council of Advice, in his Lordship's opinion, was inimical to every good purpose, and could only answer that of political designs; he should not be surprised to see the standard of Opposition raised within the walls of the palace: Her Majesty had long been endeared to her subjects, for they had found, besides her resplendent virtues, she had always possessed the forbearance, let whatever would be the shifts of the state, never to interfere with politics;—he hoped no ill advice would ever induce her to change that conduct, for he thought there could be no doubt that the attempt would be made. His Lordship went into an extensive field of investigation, and concluded, by observing, that he believed that those who like him had the happiness to be a father, would agree that the welfare, more desirable than their own, and that a wound given to the son, was what could never be forgiven—a greatness of mind might induce you to forgive a personal injury, but that to a child was deep and lasting.

Lord Thurlow rose in reply to the noble Viscount, and followed him in great part of his arguments. He reproached the idea that there ever would be an opposite pursuit between the Queen and Prince of Wales, at least in politics. It was agreed on all hands, that that Royal Personage had not, for the space of more than five and twenty years, ever interfered in any thing of the kind, and therefore he was at a loss to conceive why the should now be suspected of taking any such step.

As to the insinuation of the son being wounded, he would not hazard to say, that if he thought the present plan could be in the least injurious to him who deserved so much, he would be the first man to stand forward to intreat their Lordships to reject it; but he was decidedly of opinion that could not possibly be the case, because those powers withheld, he thought were not in the least necessary towards his carrying on the executive government of the kingdom, with glory to himself, and advantage to the

Lord Loughborough followed, and drew a fair conclusion, from many circumstances in history, that every thing of a serious nature would be to apprehend from this establishment, as it were, a double court, with the labour and expense in one, and rewards and patronage in the other. It would, he feared, be found to affect the government in every part—if a loan was necessary; that something in the dark might interfere, and pervert to its own advantage—if a treaty was on foot, it might undoubtedly be prevented by a cabal—such things, we were told by history, had been done, and therefore might be again—it might affect our army and navy. The intrigues of the Bedchamber had brought one of the greatest commanders this country ever saw into disgrace; what then might not be effected by a private council?—in every way he found it mischievous; and therefore he should give it his strongest opposition.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Thurlow, and Lord Kinnaird again spoke upon the subject, when there being a general cry for the question, the House divided upon Lord Rawdon's motion for dividing the resolutions, when the numbers were,

Contents, 68
Non Contents, 91

Majority against the division, 23

The resolutions were then put in the form sent up by the Commons, and passed.

The House adjourned at half past twelve, to Monday next.

Die Veneris 23 Januarii 1789.
The House took into consideration this report

from the Committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the Commons delivered at a conference on Tuesday last.

And the said report being read by the Clerk, it was moved to agree with the Committee in the said report; and the same was (upon the question) ordered accordingly.

Dissentient,

1st. Because we firmly adhere to the principles and arguments on which we disapproved the resolutions formerly passed by this House, especially when the legislative power of the two Houses of Parliament, unconstitutionally assumed by those resolutions, is meant to be employed to restrict or suspend many important and essential branches of the Royal power, at the moment of the declared incapacity of the King.

2dly. Because we think the power of conferring the rank and privileges of the Peerage, as a reward to merit, is necessary to the Royal authority, in order to afford an incitement to vigorous exertions in the service of the State, and is more peculiarly necessary (like all other parts of the prerogative) when the Royal power is to be exercised by a substitute, with an authority uncertain and precarious in its duration; but especially on the present occasion, as it is the only branch of the prerogative sufficiently powerful to afford a remedy against such a combination in this House, as other parts of this system of restriction and mutilation have a natural and obvious tendency to produce.

And because we conceive that this restriction may create an interest in the Members of this House, to withhold their assent to restore the ancient power of the Crown in this respect.

3dly. Because we conceive, that by the subsisting law of the land; his Majesty's property is sufficiently secured from any undue disposition and alienation, and the resolution on that subject can have no other effect but to convey to the public injurious suspicions and unjust imputations on the character and intentions of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

4thly. Because we are of opinion, that in order to maintain the proper dignity of the Crown, and preserve the due influence and respect which arises from the Great Officers of State, it is necessary that the person exercising the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, should be attended by those distinguished servants whose functions have been established for the purpose of adding weight and splendour to the regal office. We cannot agree to a division of the Royal powers; to the creation of a fourth estate, unknown to the constitution of the country.

Frederick, Henry, Derby, Lothian, Queenberry, Bedford, Andley, Craven, Bedford, Carlisle, Portchester, Pelham, Bre-dalbane, Cawdill, Abergavenny, Loughborough, Foley, Pontefract, Rawdon, St John, R. Landaff, Cholmondeley, Peterborough, Stawell, Cardiff, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Chedworth, Hereford, Worcester, Huntingdon, Egremont, Hertford, Cadogan, Boyle, Maynard, Eglinstone, Sandwith, Kinnaird, Aberdeen, Chr. Bristol, May, Rodney, Northumberland, W. Fitzwilliam, Buckinghamshire.

L O N D O N, —JAN. 26.

The Prince of Wales will, for the future, be called "The Prince Regent," and his Court the same as was the King's in respect to levees, reception of Ambassadors, introductions, &c. except in the extent of his household.

The letter from a Great Personage upon the subject of the present debates in the two Houses of Parliament, which we had the pleasure of laying before our readers in our last, is so replete with sound constitutional sentiments, and expressed in such elegant and forcible language, as to give delight to every subject in the realm, who has the future prosperity of his country at heart.

The eloquence and ability of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be more admired, needs but to be more known. His letter to Mr Pitt is undoubtedly a master-piece of strong and compressed reasoning. Of his eloquence, one proof alone is necessary—that during the discussions, about two years since, respecting the liquidation of his debts, he, at a meeting of members at Carleton-house, in the interest of his Royal Highness, addressed them in a speech of an hour and a quarter, with a degree of fluency and force which would have done honour to the most practised orator in either House of Parliament.

Yesterday at one o'clock there was a Council held at Carleton-house, which was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Cumberland, the Dukes of Portland, Northumberland, and Queensberry; the Marquis of Lothian; Earl Fitzwilliam; Lord Stormont; Lord Kinnaird; Mr. Fox, and Mr. Sheridan.

The following Members of the Upper House had joined the Regent:—The Duke of St Albans, the Earl of Harrington, Lord Montford, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord Hawke, the Earl of Radnor and Lord Carteret.

The amount of patronage vested in her Majesty by the late Resolution of the Commons is computed at 260,000l. sterling annually.

Her Majesty had another interview with the King in his apartment at Kew on Saturday evening, which lasted near an hour.

It is singularly remarkable, at these meetings the conversation is in German.

The following is the LETTER sent by Mr Pitt to the Prince of WALES, on the subject of the RESTRICTIONS on the Regent.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SIR,

The proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it necessary to propose to the House of Commons the particular measures to be taken for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority during the present interval, and your Royal Highness having some

some time since signified your pleasure, that any communication on this subject should be in writing. I take the liberty of respectfully entreating your Royal Highness's permission to submit to your consideration the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants humbly conceive, (according to the best judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highness should be empowered to exercise the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, during his Majesty's illness, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majesty; with provisions, nevertheless, that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and the management of his Majesty's Household, and the direction and appointment of the Officers and Servants therein, should be in the Queen, under such regulations as may be thought necessary. That the power to be exercised by your Royal Highness should not extend to the granting the real or personal property of the King, (except as far as relates to the renewal of leases) to the granting any office in reversion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any pension, or any office whatever, except such as may by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour; nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the Peerage of this realm, to any person, except his Majesty's issue who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. These are the principal points which have occurred to his Majesty's Ministers.

I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the supposition that his Majesty's illness is only temporary, and may be of no long duration. It may be difficult to fix before hand, the precise period for which these provisions ought to last; but if unfortunately his Majesty's recovery should be protracted to a more distant period than there is reason at present to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wisdom of Parliament to reconsider these provisions, whenever the circumstances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highness should be pleased to require any further explanation on the subject, and should condescend to signify your orders, that I should have the honour of attending your Royal Highness for that purpose, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highness may wish to receive such explanation, I shall respectfully wait your Royal Highness's commands. I have the honour to be, with the utmost deference and submission, Sir, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and devoted servant,

W. PITT.

Downing Street, Tuesday, Dec. 30. 1788.

Friday died at Kensington Palace, William Wynn-
yard, Esq; Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, and a Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces.

Yesterday morning, died suddenly, Admiral Young. There seems to be a great mortality this year among the higher order of people.

EDINBURGH.

Kew House, Jan. 26.

His Majesty was quiet yesterday, has had three hours and a half sleep in the night, and is not quiet this morning.

R. Warren.

J. R. Reynolds.

F. Willis.

To the FREEHOLDERS of the County of Fife.

In the event of a General Election, a respectable Candidate, powerfully supported, will offer his services. The Freeholders are therefore earnestly requested not to engage their votes and interest.

On Monday the 19th inst. Lady Forbes was safely delivered of a daughter, at Fintry-house.

On 24th instant, the Lady of Captain Mackay of Scotstoun, was safely delivered of a son at Scotstoun.

Mrs Maclean, younger of Isla Monk, was safely delivered of a son on the 7th inst.

Mrs Helen Belsches, relief of the late Thomas Belsches of Greenyards, Esq; died here on Friday last.

Last week, died at his house in Redpath, Mr Patrick Neill, late printer in Edinburgh.

Thomas Bruce, Esq; of the Island of St Vincent's, son of the deceased David Bruce of Kinnaid, Esq; died here on Saturday the 24th inst.

On Saturday the 24th inst. died at Musselburgh, John Smith, Esq; late of his Majesty's Customhouse in Philadelphia.

On Monday morning died here, Miss Joanna Spence, daughter of James Spence, late Treasurer to the Bank of Scotland. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

On the 10th inst. died at Coull, the Rev. Mr James Pateron, minister of that parish, in the 85th year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.

Mrs Mary Scott, daughter of the deceased Mr George Scott, late of the island of Jamaica, died here on Friday last.

On Friday, died Mr William Duncan, eldest son of Rear-Admiral Duncan.

On Saturday last, died Miss Bell Wight, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Robert Wight of Dumfries.

This day's letters from France mention the continuance of the great scarcity of grain there. As a proof of it, the following bounties are to be allowed in the importation of the following articles, for four months from the 15th of February:—15 sols per quintal of wheat; 20 sols per quintal of flour; and 12 sols per quintal of rye. And, as a further encouragement, the tonnage duty of 12 sols per ton on the vessels in which grain is imported is discontinued for the same time.

As a great part of the supplies must come from this island, we are afraid the prices here must rise, in consequence of the great quantities that have been, and will continue to be shipped for France.

This day, the Lord Provost received a respite, till further notice, for James Dick, late shipmaster in Dundee, whose former respite expires on the 7th of February.

James Ferguson, Esq; of Pitfour, was, upon Thursday the 22d inst. unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the county of Banff.

A foreign gentleman, in passing through this city, has left three guineas, to be given equally to the following charities—The Society for Relief of Industrious Poor—The Public Dispensary, Richmond Street—and the Humane Society at Leith for recovery of drowned persons. An example worthy of imitation by all travellers, who will by this evince their gratitude for the attention paid them by our citizens.

It is with satisfaction we mention, that the subscription for the industrious poor, and labourers out of employment, still goes on with great liberality.—Monday, five guineas were sent by the Lord President, twenty guineas by the New Club at Bayle's, besides many others; and Tuesday, the Managers of that fund relieved upwards of five hundred families. They, last week, with much propriety, employed about 80 or 90 of the ablest of those they have relieved, to clear the streets from snow, &c.

Tuesday last, Captain Robertson received from a charitably-disposed Lady, twelve dozen of penny bricks for the use of the prisoners in the tolbooth.

Yesterday, the Presbytery of Edinburgh met here. After some ordinary business had been gone through, Mr William Jamieson presented a petition in name of himself, and a number of other heirs of Canongate, praying, that the Presbytery would appoint Mr Thomas Macknight, one of the candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Rev. Dr Macfarlane, to preach in the Canongate Church on Sunday first. Another petition, signed by a different class of heirs, was also presented, to the same purpose. A pretty long conversation took place upon this occasion. Mr Moodie and Dr Hardie contended for the propriety of granting the desire of the petitioners. Dr Erskine, Sir Harry Moncrieff-Wellwood, Dr Johnson of Leith, Mr Walker of Canongate, Mr Kemp, and others, delivered opinions on the opposite side of the question. The vote being then put, grant or refuse? It was carried by a majority refuse.

In the trial of Mrs Short, &c. the examination of the witnesses continued till near eight o'clock, when the Lord Advocate addressed the Jury for the prosecutor, as did Mr. George Ferguson for the prisoners. Mr Macfadzean also addressed the Jury. George Buchan Hepburn, Esq; one of the City Assessors, then delivered a short charge. The Jury returned their verdict on Tuesday, unanimously finding John Macfadzean and David Drysdale guilty of art and part, and by a plurality of voices finding the libel against Mrs Short and John Smith not proven. The two latter were dismissed from the bar, after a very proper exhortation from Mr Buchan Hepburn; and the Court delayed pronouncing sentence against Macfadzean and Drysdale till Tuesday next the 3d of February, at one o'clock.

George Buchan Hepburn and Edward MacCormick, Esqrs. as Assessors to the city, sat upon the Bench, on each side the Lord Provost. This is the first trial, for many years, before the Lord Provost as High Sheriff. The trial was conducted with great dignity and decorum.

Yesterday, came on before the Court of Exchequer, and a special Jury of landed gentlemen, the important cause, wherein the creditors of Mr Stein of Kilbagie were plaintiffs, and the Board of Excise in Scotland were defendants. The damages were laid at 100,000 l. Sterling. The cause was opened on the part of the plaintiffs by Mr James Montgomery, son of the Chief Baron, who, in a very elegant speech, delivered with great modesty, yet with clearness, distinctness, and energy, did much justice to his clients, and honour to himself. It was opened, on the part of the defendants, by Mr. Solicitor Dundas. After examining a great number of witnesses, the Lord Advocate summed up the evidence, on the part of the defendants, with his usual candour. He was followed by the Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of Faculty, for the plaintiffs, who spoke for several hours with an animation and eloquence that was truly astonishing. The Lord Chief Baron then delivered his charge to the Jury, in which he was clearly and decidedly of opinion, that though the Board in Scotland and that in England had acted upon opposite principles, the Scotch Board had conducted their proceedings agreeable to the distillery laws, and consequently were not bound to follow the practice of the English Board, which his Lordship thought was erroneous. The Jury, after retiring for a short time, brought in a verdict, about half after five this morning, in favour of the defendants.

Tuesday last, at the rising of the Court of Session, the Dean of Faculty began his reply before Lord Henderland, in the cause of Mr Fennell against Mr Wild and other Gentlemen; but the house was so amazingly crowded, that a number of the defenders could not get admittance. His Lordship, therefore, adjourned the debate till this day. The Dean, however, endured so much fatigue by attending the long and laborious trial before the Court of Exchequer, that we are informed, the pleading is delayed till Saturday next.

Should there be any more addressees to Mr Pitt hatching in Scotland, it is recommended to insert a clause, thanking him in warm terms for his great regard to the Landed and Commercial Interests of Scotland, and for his perfect impartiality where there is any rivalry in the manufactures of the two kingdoms; and in case he may, in the hurry of public business, have forgot any instances of it, or should not be conscious of deserving the compliment, the Distillery Law, passed not twelve months ago, may be pointed out as a striking one.

On Tuesday night, a fire broke out in that great tenement in the middle of the Old Assembly Close, which entirely consumed the furniture of a bedroom. Happily, by the exertions of the gentlemen of the house, whose hand was much burnt on the occasion, and the activity of one of the Magistrates who happened to live in the same flat, it was soon extinguished.

The great property under that roof run the most imminent hazard, there being a strong wind at the time; and the house being so high, and the close narrow, no engine could have been of use.

The Margaret and Ann of Leith, John Gordon

Master, arrived at Gibraltar the 26th of December last, after a passage of twenty-two days from Leith.—Captain Campbell, and some recruits for the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of foot, went passengers.

Britannia, Taylor, arrived 19th January at Hatteras, from Maryland.

The Minerva, John Nicol master, arrived yesterday at Borrowstounness from London.

The Dispatch, Captain Piton, with currants, &c. is arrived in Leith Roads from Leghorn.

The Fanny, Henderson, from Virginia for Holland, founded off the banks of Newfoundland. The crew taken up by the Calypso, from Boston, and landed at Dale.

The Rosamond, Angus, is arrived at Grenada from Clyde.

Carriere, Hay, at ditto from ditto.

George Hunter, at New York, from Lisbon.

Lion, Smith, at Antigua, from Clyde.

Bell, Chisholm, at Jamaica, from ditto.

Isabella, Carnegie, at St. Kitts, from ditto.

Minerva, Gibson, at Dover, from Maryland.

We hear from Killyth, that a young man of the name of Muirhead, on his way to Hulmush, on Tuesday last, had lost his way, and was found dead in coal-pit.

Tuesday the 20th instant, Robert Mitchel, a labourer at Higginhill lime-quarry, in Cathcart parish, was killed by the falling in of the roof of the quarry.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, Jan. 10.

"We are happy to learn from Torrekov in Sweden, that the Adventure of Loith, which was abandoned by the crew the 18th past, has been drove ashore at that place; but the main part of the cargo being slaves, has been the means of keeping the ship above water. The Breadalbane of Porth is now in safety in the Inner Roads of Copenhagen.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	THUR.	BAR.
Monday, Jan. 26.	8 P. M.	36
Tuesday,	27. 8 A. M.	45
	8 P. M.	47
Wednesday,	28. 8 A. M.	41
	8 P. M.	41
Thursday,	29. 8 A. M.	38

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Jan. 27. Andalusa, Hair, from Ipswich, grain.

Betley, Lamb, from London, goods.

Drake, Blows, from Götterburg, iron.

Eliza, Sampson, from London, goods.

And a number of smacks with grain, &c.

BURIAL GROUND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

Number of BURIAL PLACES in a piece of ground lately added to the Church-Yard of Canongate.

For particulars, enquire of Archibald Millar, coach-maker, treasurer to the Kirk funds of Canongate.

FARMS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be LET, upon a lease for nineteen years from the term of Whitunday next,

THE LANDS OF EASTER DAWICK, NEWHOLM, HOPE, EAST & WEST LANGHAUGH and DOLLA BURN, lying in the shire of Peebles, as the same were possessed by the late Walter Simpson.

There is a good Steading of Houses upon the farm of Easter Dawick.

The whole of the above lands will be set either together, or in two separate farms, in which case the proprietor will agree to build a leading of houses upon the lands of Langhaugh.

Proposals may be given in writing for the said farms, (between the 27th and the 1st of April next,) to Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. at New Pollo, Peebles, the proprietor; or to Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet, George-street, Edinburgh. Such offers as are not accepted will be concealed.

An extensive Sheep Grazing to Let.

THE GRAZING of ACHNASHINE, in the parish of Contin, and shire of Ross, consisting of several miles extent of meadow and heath pasture intermixed, besides several acres of good arable ground. This grazing is particularly adapted for sheep walks, the quality of the pasture being excellent, and having a fine south exposure.

The entry to commence at Whitunday next.

For further particulars enquire at Charles Mackenzie, Esq; of Kilcoy, (the proprietor) near Inverness, or Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Sale of Subjects at Dunbar.

TO BE SOLD by Auction at Dunbar, within the house of John Lorimer, vintner there, on Monday the 2d of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following TENEMENTS, and other SUBJECTS, which belonged to Robert Fall, late merchant in Dunbar, in the following Lots:

LOT I. The DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated near the Shore of Dunbar, in that part thereof called the Broadhaven, lately possessed by Robert Melville.

This house consists of a dining-room measuring 31 feet by 17, and 14 feet in height; a drawing-room measuring 28 feet by 18 feet and 14 feet in height, both fitted up in the modern taste, and seven bed-rooms, kitchen, cellar, and sundry other conveniences, with a granary adjoining to the east end of the house.

II. The GARDEN lately possessed by the said Robert Melville, lying in the suburbs of Dunbar. In this garden there is a viney.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE lying on the Shore of Dunbar, possessed by William Wilson.

IV. That HOUSE lately occupied by Melville, falls as a Counting-house, with the Granaries above the same, adjoining to the east side of the house last mentioned.

V. That Large CLOSS, lying near the Lummehaven of Dunbar, with the whole Herring Houses, Cellars, and Lofts, erected on the south, north, and east of the said Closs.

VI. TWO THIRD SHARES of a SUB-LEASE of the MILLS at Eymouth, set in lease for 38 years from Whitunday 1775.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Taylor writer to the signet, to whom, or to James Wilkie, Esq; of Gilchriston, or John Tait, town-clerk of Dunbar, persons wanting further information may apply.

A Large Farm in Sutherland to Let,

And a parcel of fine Oak Trees to be sold.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE MAINS OF PUBROSSIE, in the parish of Creich.

This farm is of great extent and good soil. It is situated on the north bank of the Firth of Dornoch, in a fine climate, rear lime and sea-shells for its improvement, and is well provided in fuel.

It will be let for any number of years from one to nine, or longer, as the tackman and proprietor shall agree.

Proposals (which, if desired, shall be concealed,) to be given in to William Ramsay, Esq; writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

The proprietor does not know the extent of the farm, and must refer those who enquire to a view of the farm itself.

N. B. The Oak Trees are to be sold, by auction in

TO LET OR SELL,
A Lodging fronting the High-street
 of Canongate, in Reid's Court, consisting of a parlor, kitchen, servants room, and pantries, in first floor, and cellars below; with a laundry, drawing room and dining room, and a small bed chamber, and lobbie, in second floor; four large bed chambers above, and one good garret room; a large coal cellar in the court, and pump-well. To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to three o'clock.
 For particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house, or James Clephan, Shoemakers close, Canongate.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of ARCH. McDOWALL, Merchant and Broad-cloth Manufacturer in Edinburgh.
THE Trustees on Mr McDowall's sequestrated estate request a general meeting of the said creditors in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th of February next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider of proposals made by Mr McDowall, with regard to the effects at the Broad-cloth Factory.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of JOHN BROUH, Builder and Cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.
THE creditors of John Brouh, whose debts have been contracted since the 18th January 1788, are desired to judge exacts of their debts, with oaths thereon, with Alexander Pitcairn, merchant in Edinburgh, or James Jolic, clerk to the signet, trustees on the sequestrated estate, or before the 1st February next; certifying to those who neglect to do so, that they will lose any preference.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of the deceased DAVID RIND, To-baconer in Prestonpans, and of DAVID RIND his Son T. The whole creditors having now acceded to the measures concerted at the meeting, held at Prestonpans upon the 13th day of July last, and the purchasers being now ready to pay the price of the heritable and moveable subjects; the trustees request that the creditors will give in the grounds of their debts, with oaths upon the verity thereof, to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, one of the trustees, between the 15th day of February next; immediately after which time a division of the funds will take place, and if any of the creditors are out of or not complying with this notice, they will have themselves only to blame.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of CHARLES WATSON, Merchant in Alloa.
JAMES HENDERSON, Writer in Falkirk, trustee of the creditors of the said Charles Watson, requests a general meeting of his whole creditors, by themselves or proxies, within the house of Mrs Wylie, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thursday the 12th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to examine into the state of the true funds, and claims lodged with the trustees against the same, to fix a day for dividing among the creditors the composition offered by Mr Watson, so far as the same has been recovered by the trustee, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management thereof.
 Of which the trustee gives this notice to all concerned.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER BIRNIE, Tanner in Aberdeen.
A general meeting of the creditors of the said Alexander Birnie, held at Aberdeen upon the 23d day of January current, for the purpose of chusing an interim-factor upon his sequestrated estate, William Kennedy, advocate in Aberdeen, was unanimously elected into that office; and the creditors appointed the 28th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Patrick Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, for the purpose of chusing a trustee on the said sequestrated estate.—And, on application to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, Thursday the 29th day of January current, the trustees appointed the 28th day of February next, for the public examination of the bankrupt and others acquainted with his affairs.—Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute of the 23d of his present Majesty.—And, in the meantime, it is entreated that he is indebted to Mr Birnie will pay in their debts to the factor, to save the expense of legal prosecutions.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of JAMES WHITE, Merchant in Aberdeen.
JOHN EWEN, Merchant in Aberdeen, interim-factor on the sequestrated estate and effects of the said James White, hereby intimates to the said James White's creditors, that a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held within the house of Peter Wilkie, vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 5th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee.—And, that upon the application of the said John Ewen to the Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeen, the said Sheriff has named Saturday next, and the Tuesdays of each of the three subsequent weeks, to be set apart for the public examination of the bankrupt, and of his family or others acquainted with his business, in the Sheriff-Court house of Aberdeen. JOHN EWEN.

NOTICE
 To the CREDITORS of ROBERT MILLIGAN, Merchant in Dumfries.
A meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Milligan, held at Dumfries upon the 15th current, William Paton writer in Dumfries, was chosen trustee upon his sequestrated estate, and the trustee's appointment is since confirmed by the Court of Session.—The trustee now requests that such of the Creditors as have not lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths to the verity thereof, in terms of the statute—All which will lie at the office of William Walker, writer in Dundee, one of the trustees, for the inspection of all concerned, till Tuesday the 31st day of March next, being twelve calendar months from the date of the sequestration, on which day at twelve o'clock noon, the Creditors are to meet in the house of William Gordon, vintner in Dundee, for the purpose of receiving their first dividend, and giving directions as to the future management of the funds. Of all which the trustees give this public intimation in terms of the act. DUNDEE, Jan. 27. 1789.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE trustees on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, merchant in Dundee, have prepared a state of the bankrupt's affairs up to the present date, and a scheme or cast dividing the funds now realized among the Creditors, who have lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths to the verity thereof, in terms of the statute—All which will lie at the office of William Walker, in Dundee, for the purpose of receiving their first dividend, and giving directions as to the future management of the funds. Of all which the trustees give this public intimation in terms of the act. DUNDEE, Jan. 27. 1789.

Notice to Creditors.
A meeting of the creditors of ROBERT FARQUHARSON, Cattle Dealer in Ruthven, held upon the 13th current, for the purpose of naming an interim-factor on his sequestrated estate, John Grant in Tarmore, was chosen interim-factor on said sequestrated estate; and the meeting appointed a general meeting of the creditors of the said Robert Farquharson, to be held on Saturday 28th February next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the house of Mrs Mortimer, vintner in Keith, in order to chuse trustee thereon. And, on the application of the factor, the Sheriff of Banff named Wednesday 21st current, and the three subsequent Wednesdays, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family, and others acquainted with his affairs, within the Sheriff-Court house of Banff.—Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Price of a single Paper 3d.—1. 17s. 6d. yearly when called for—2l. & 6d. delivered in Town—and 2l. 6s. 6d. sent by Post.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
A Y R A N D W I G T O N.
 To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 12th of February 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon, a large coal cellar in the court, and pump-well. To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to three o'clock.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at the house, or James Clephan, Shoemakers close, Canongate.

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Caldhore, possessed on a lease current to Whitunday 1798, at L. 8 0 0
 Graffum, 10l. e.
 equal to 0 16 6 7-12ths
 Total rent, 8 15 6 7-12ths

Gross rent of this lot, L. 67 11 6 4-12ths

REDUCTION.

The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and they are not saleable, but they are valued, and in money and virtual amount to 9 17 11

These lands likewise hold banch of the Prince.

Free rent, L. 57 13 7 4-12ths

The proven value whereof, at twenty-four years purchase, is L. 1384 6 8

But there is deducted, as applicable to the above graffums, for the time of the leases yet to run, the following sums, viz.

For Alex. McCaw's

possession, L. 44 13 6

For Jas. McKie's, 41 10. 3 6-12ths

For Cairnhouse, 8 16 5 3-12ths

For Caldihore, 6 7 5 6-12ths

10 1 7 8 3-12ths

Leaving of upset price for this lot, L. 1282 18 11 9-12ths

LOT I.

The Forty Shilling Land of PINKILL and Twenty Shilling Land of AIRD, possessed upon a lease for 19 years, which is current till Whitunday 1803, at the yearly rent of 1. 36 0 0

And the tenant paid of graffum 71.

2s, which is proved to be equal to an additional rent of 5 17 8

Total rent, L. 41 17 8

But it will be observed, that this graffum was given for a prolongation of the then current lease, for which a graffum, of about 300l. Sterling had been formerly paid.

REDUCTION.

The proprietor has no right to the teinds, and they are not saleable, but they are valued, and in money and virtual amount to 1. 9 5 7-12ths

The lands hold of the Crown, as come in place of the Bishop of Dunblane, for payment of

0 10 1 2-12ths

9 15 8 3-12ths

Remainder of free rent, L. 52 1 21